

II — SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Security Council's membership in 2010 consisted of the five permanent members — China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members: Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Gabon, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, and Uganda. The following table summarizes the activity of the Security Council for the year and compares it with the previous 10 years.

YEAR	MEETINGS	RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	U.S. VETOES	PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS
2010	210	59	59	0	30
2009	194	49	48	0	35
2008	243	66	65	0	48
2007	202	57	56	0	50
2006	273	89	87	2	59
2005	235	71	71	0	67
2004	216	62	59	2	48
2003	208	69	67	2	30
2002	238	70	68	2	42
2001	192	54	52	2	39
2000	167	52	50	0	41

In 2010, the Security Council adopted all 59 resolutions it considered. It again was heavily engaged in efforts to resolve conflicts and to give direction to UN peacekeeping missions. Much of the Security Council's attention was focused on Africa and the Middle East.

RESOLUTIONS

Substantive resolutions formally considered by the Security Council during the year are listed and described below. They are organized alphabetically by topic, and, within each topic, by date. Each listing provides the number of the resolution, date of the vote, voting results (Yes-No-Abstain), a brief description, and associated Internet resources.

In 2010 there were no vetoes cast by any of the permanent five members of the Security Council, and no draft resolution was defeated when put to a formal vote. For the few negative votes and abstentions cast, mention is made in each resolution for which they occurred.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL RESOLUTIONS

The verbatim text of each resolution may be found at: http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions10.htm.

AFGHANISTAN

Resolution 1917 (March 22): Afghanistan — Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until March 23, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNAMA](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1943 (October 13): Afghanistan — Extended the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) until October 13, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [ISAF](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Resolution 1948 (November 18): Bosnia and Herzegovina — Authorized a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR) as a legal successor to the Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina under unified command and control for a further period of 12 months.

Associated Web Resources: [EUFOR](#); [SFOR](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo](#)

BURUNDI

Resolution 1959 (December 16): Burundi — Requested the Secretary-General to scale down significantly the UN Office in Burundi (BINUB) for 12 months, beginning on January 1, 2011, to support the progress achieved in recent years by all national stakeholders in consolidating peace, democracy, and development in Burundi.

Associated Web Resource: [BINUB](#)

CHAD, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, AND SUB-REGION

Resolution 1913 (March 12): Central African Republic and Chad — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) until May 15, 2010.

Associated Web Resource: [MINURCAT](#)

Resolution 1922 (May 12): Chad, the Central African Republic and the sub-region — Extended the mandate of MINURCAT until May 26, 2010.

Resolution 1923 (May 25): Chad, the Central African Republic and the sub-region — Extended the mandate of MINURCAT until December 31, 2010; reduced MINURCAT's personnel strength to 2,200 military and 25 military liaison officers; decided that MINURCAT should include a maximum of 300 police officers and an appropriate number of civilian personnel; and expanded MINURCAT's mandate.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Resolution 1911 (January 28): Côte d'Ivoire — Renewed the mandate of the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French forces supporting it until May 31, 2010.

Associated Web Resources: [UNOCI](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1924 (May 27): Côte d'Ivoire — Extended the mandate UNOCI and of the French forces supporting it until June 30, 2010.

Resolution 1933 (June 30): Côte d'Ivoire — Extended the mandate of UNOCI and of the French forces supporting it, for six months, until December 31, 2010.

Resolution 1942 (September 29): Côte d'Ivoire — Authorized a temporary increase in the numbers of military and police personnel for UNOCI from 8,650 to 9,150, and authorized their immediate deployment for up to six months.

Resolution 1946 (October 15): Cote d'Ivoire — Renewed the measures on arms and the financial and travel measures, and the measures preventing the importation by any state of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire until April 30, 2011.

Resolution 1951 (November 24): Côte d'Ivoire — Authorized the Secretary-General, for a period of no more than four weeks, to redeploy from the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to UNOCI a maximum of three infantry companies and an aviation unit comprised of two military utility helicopters.

Resolution 1962 (December 20): Cote d'Ivoire — Renewed the mandate of UNOCI until June 30, 2011; kept UNOCI's total authorized strength at 8,650 personnel; authorized the Secretary-General to extend the temporary deployment of up to 500 additional personnel until March 31, 2011, and to extend by up to four additional weeks the temporary redeployment from the UN Mission in Liberia to UNOCI of troops and helicopters; and extended authorization for French Forces to support UNOCI until June 30, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

CYPRUS

Resolution 1930 (June 15): Cyprus — Extended the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until December 15, 2010. Turkey voted against the resolution.

Associated Web Resource: [UNFICYP](#)

Resolution 1953 (December 14): Cyprus — Called upon the two leaders to intensify the momentum of negotiations, engage in the process in a constructive and open manner, improve the public atmosphere in which the negotiations were proceeding, and increase the participation of civil society in the process.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)

Resolution 1928 (June 7): Nonproliferation/ North Korea — Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that oversees arms embargoes and economic and travel sanctions on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) until June 12, 2011.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Resolution 1925 (May 28): Democratic Republic of the Congo — Extended the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until June 30, 2011; then named it the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO); mandated MONUSCO’s deployment until June 30, 2011; authorized MONUSCO to have a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel, and 1,050 personnel of formed police units; authorized withdrawal of up to 2,000 UN military personnel by June 30, 2010; and authorized MONUSCO to keep a reserve force capable of redeploying rapidly elsewhere in the country.

Resolution 1952 (November 29): Democratic Republic of the Congo — Renewed the measures on arms, transport, financial activities, and travel imposed by Resolution 1807 (2008) until November 30, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [MONUSCO](#); [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Resolution 1949 (November 23): Guinea-Bissau — Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until December 31, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNIOGBIS](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Brooke Anderson](#)

HAITI

Resolution 1908 (January 19): Haiti — Increased the overall force levels of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) to support immediate recovery, reconstruction, and stability efforts after the earthquake, and to keep those force levels under review.

Associated Web Resources: [MINUSTAH](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Alejandro D. Wolff](#)

Resolution 1927 (June 4): Haiti — Authorized temporary deployment of 680 additional police to MINUSTAH; decided that it will consist of up to 8,940 troops, and up to 4,391 police; and that it will keep the new levels of troops and police under close and regular review.

Associated Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1944 (October 14): Haiti — Extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until October 15, 2011.

Associated Web Resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

IRAN

Resolution 1929 (June 9): Nonproliferation/Iran — Expanded the arms embargo on Iran and tightened restrictions on financial and shipping enterprises related to proliferation-sensitive activities. Brazil and Turkey voted against the resolution; Lebanon abstained.

Associated Web Resources: [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)
[Fact Sheet: New UN Security Council Sanctions on Iran](#)

IRAQ

Resolution 1936 (August 5): Iraq — Extended the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until July 31, 2011.

Associated Web Resource: [UNAMI](#)

Resolution 1956 (December 15): Development Fund for Iraq (DFI) — Terminated, as of June 30, 2011, arrangements established in Resolution 1483 (2003) for depositing into the DFI proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas; and arrangements referred to in Resolution 1483 (2003) and in Resolution 1546 (2004) for the monitoring of the DFI by the International Advisory and Monitoring Board (IAMB). Further decided that, subject to the exception provided for in Resolution 1546 (2004), the provisions in Resolution 1483 (2003) continued to apply until June 30, 2011, including with respect to funds and financial assets and economic resources described in that resolution.

Associated Web Resources: [DFI](#); [IAMB](#)

Resolution 1957 (December 15): Iraq and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) — Terminated the WMD, missile, and civil nuclear-related measures imposed by Resolutions 687 and 707 (both 1991).

Resolution 1958 (December 15): Iraq Oil-for-Food Program (OFFP) — Requested the Secretary-General to take all actions necessary to terminate all residual activities under the OFFP; Authorized the Secretary-General to establish an escrow account:

To retain \$20 million of the Iraq Account until December 31, 2016, exclusively for the UN expenses related to the orderly termination of the Program, and further requested that all remaining funds be transferred to the Government of Iraq by that date;

To retain up to \$ 131 million of the Iraq Account to provide indemnification to the United Nations, its representatives, agents, and independent contractors for six years with regard to all activities in connection with the Program since its inception, and further requested that all remaining funds be transferred to the Government of Iraq by December 31, 2016; and

Authorized the Secretary-General to facilitate the transfer, as soon as possible, of all funds remaining (beyond those mentioned above) from the Iraq Account created pursuant to Resolution 1483 (2003) to the DFI.

Associated Web Resources: [OFFP](#); [Fact Sheet: UN Security Council High Level Meeting on Iraq](#)

LIBERIA

Resolution 1938 (September 15): Liberia — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until September 30, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNMIL](#); [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1961 (December 17): Liberia — Renewed existing sanctions on travel and on arms for one year; extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts until December 16, 2011.

MIDDLE EAST

Resolution 1934 (June 30): Middle East — Renewed the mandate of the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for six months, until December 31, 2010.

Associated Web Resource: [UNDOF](#)

Resolution 1937 (August 30): Middle East — Extended the mandate of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until August 31, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNIFIL](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Brooke Anderson](#)

Resolution 1965 (December 22): Situation in the Middle East — Renewed the mandate of UNDOF until June 30, 2011.

NEPAL

Resolution 1909 (January 21): Nepal — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) until May 15, 2010.

Associated Web Resource: [UNMIN](#)

Resolution 1921 (May 12): Nepal — Extended the mandate of UNMIN until September 15, 2010.

Resolution 1939 (September 15): Nepal — Renewed the mandate of UNMIN until January 15, 2011, and decided that UNMIN's mandate will then terminate and UNMIN will leave Nepal.

SIERRA LEONE

Resolution 1940 (September 29): Sierra Leone — Terminated the arms embargo and related travel restrictions against non-governmental forces, and dissolved the Committee established to oversee those measures.

Resolution 1941 (September 29): Sierra Leone — Extended the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) until September 15, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNIPSIL](#); [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

SOMALIA

Resolution 1910 (January 28): Somalia — Authorized the African Union's the member states to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until January 31, 2011, requested the African Union to maintain AMISOM's deployment and to increase its force strength to 8,000 troops.

Associated Web Resources: [AMISOM](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1916 (March 19): Somalia — Extended and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group charged with overseeing the arms embargoes and sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea for 12 months.

Resolution 1918 (April 27): Somalia — Called on all states to criminalize piracy under their domestic law and give favorable consideration to prosecuting suspected pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia, and to imprisoning those convicted.

Resolution 1950 (November 23): Somalia — Renewed its call upon states and regional organizations to take part in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia.

Associated Web Resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1964 (December 22): Somalia — Authorized and requested African Union member states to maintain deployment of AMISOM until September 30, 2011, under its existing mandate; and requested the African Union to increase its force strength from 8,000 troops to 12,000 troops.

Associated Web Resource: [Statement by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

SUDAN

Resolution 1919 (April 29): Sudan — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) until April 30, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNMIS](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1935 (July 30): Sudan — Extended the mandate of the African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for 12 months, to July 31, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNAMID](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

Resolution 1945 (October 14): Sudan — Extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that helps to monitor the arms embargo and targeted sanctions on those who impede peace in Sudan, including the still-violent western region of Darfur, until October 19, 2011. China abstained.

TIMOR-LESTE

Resolution 1912 (February 26): Timor-Leste — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) until February 26, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [UNMIT](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo](#)

WESTERN SAHARA

Resolution 1920 (April 30): Western Sahara — Extended the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until April 30, 2011.

Associated Web Resources: [MINURSO](#); [Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Brooke Anderson](#)

THEMATIC RESOLUTIONS

JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS

Resolution 1914 (March 18): International Court of Justice (ICJ) — Set the date to elect a replacement for a pending vacancy in the ICJ for June 29, 2010.

Associated Web Resource: [ICJ](#)

Resolution 1915 (March 18): International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) — Allowed the number of ICTY *ad litem* judges to increase temporarily from 12 to 13 until June 30, or upon completion of the Popović case if sooner.

Associated Web Resource: [ICTY](#)

Resolution 1926 (June 2): International Court of Justice (ICJ) — Set the date to elect a replacement for a pending vacancy in the ICJ for September 9, 2010.

Resolution 1931 (June 29): International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) — Extended the terms of specifically named permanent and *ad litem* judges both in the Trial And Appeals Chambers.

Associated Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Brooke Anderson](#)

Resolution 1932 (June 29): International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) — Extended the terms of specifically named permanent judges in the Appeals Chamber and permanent and *ad litem* judges for the Trial Chamber.

Associated Web Resource: [ICTR](#)

Resolution 1954 (December 14): International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) — Authorized two judges whose terms of office were to expire on December 31 to complete specific cases, and allowed another judge to serve beyond a previously specified period.

Resolution 1955 (December 14): International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) — Authorized three judges, whose terms of office were to expire on December 31, to continue working into 2011 to complete specific cases, and decided to allow up to 12 *ad litem* judges to continue to work, provided that the number returned to nine by December 31, 2011.

Associated Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Brooke Anderson](#)

1966 (December 22): International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR) — Established an International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals with two branches, to begin functioning for the ICTR on July 1, 2012, and for the ICTY on July 1, 2013; and adopted a mechanism to continue the jurisdiction, rights and obligations, and essential functions of the ICTY and the ICTR, and all UN contracts and international agreements concerning them that would still be in force on those respective dates.

PEACEBUILDING

Resolution 1947 (October 29): Peacebuilding Commission — Requested all relevant UN actors to improve the effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Commission.

Associated Web Resources: [Peacebuilding Commission](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

TERRORISM

Resolution 1963 (December 20): Counterterrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) — Decided to continue the CTED as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Counterterrorism Committee (CTC) until December 31, 2013, and to conduct an interim review by June 30, 2012.

Associated Web Resources: [CTC](#); [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)

WOMEN AND PEACE AND SECURITY

Resolution 1960 (December 16): Women and peace and security — Reiterated its demand for all parties to armed conflict to cease immediately and completely all acts of sexual violence;

Encouraged the Secretary-General to include, in his annual reports, detailed information on parties to armed conflict that are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for acts of rape or other forms of sexual violence, and to list them in an annex to these reports on the Security Council agenda;

Requested the Secretary-General to apply listing and de-listing criteria for parties listed consistent with his April 2010 report on sexual violence in armed conflict; and to continue to ensure full transparency, cooperation and coordination of efforts between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

Called upon parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence; and further called upon those parties to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses.

Associated Web Resource: [Remarks by Ambassador Susan Rice](#)